BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1814. [NUMBER 1235.

FIRST GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, FOR THE YEAR 1814.

FOR STAR PAGODAS
Two Lacs & Fifteen Thousand,
UNDER THE SANCTION
Of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
DIVIDED INTO
Eight Thousand (8,000) Tickets;
IN THREE CLASSES.
TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMISSIONERS APPOINMED BY GOVERNMENT.

Not one & a half Blank to each Prize.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Prize of	5,000		5,000
1 do of	2,000		2,000
2 do of	1,000		2,000
2 do of	500		1,000
2 do of	150		300
10 do of	100		1,000
100 do of	20		2,000
[illegible] do of	15		13,230

PREMIUMS.

For the Ticket drawn immediately before the Prize of 5000 P.	170	
do do after do do	100	
		26,800

1000 Prizes

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of	10,000		10,000
1 do of	5,000		5,000
2 do of	2,000		4,000
2 do of	1,000		2,000
2 do of	500		1,000
10 do of	250		2,500
102 do of	50		5,100
[illegible] do of	50		26,400

PREMIUMS.

For the 1st Drawn Ticket	900	
For [illegible] Drawn immediately before the Prize of 10,000 P.	500	
do do after do do do	400	
		57,800

2,000 Prizes

THIRD CLASS.

1 Prize of	20,000		20,000
1 do of	10,000		10,000
1 do of	5,000		5,000
2 do of	2,000		4,000
3 do of	1,000		3,000
8 do of	300		2,400
40 do of	[illegible]		4,000
1202 do of	50		60,100

PREMIUMS.

First drawn Ticket on the last day	[illegible]00	
For the Ticket drawn immediately before the Prize of 20,000 P.	1,000	
do do after do do	900	
		11[illegible],400
		2,00,000

PREMIUMS FOR BLANKS.

[illegible] First drawn Blank on the first eleven days drawing, to be paid without deduction, 50 Pagodas each	550	
For the First drawn Blank last day, without deduction	224	
	774	
4742 Blanks valued at 3 Pagodas each, as explained below	14,226	
		15,000

8,000 Tickets [illegible] Star Pagodas [illegible] 2,15,000

The Tickets drawn Blanks in [illegible] will be received at the [illegible] value of 3 Pagodas each in part [illegible] Tickets in the First Class [illegible] succeeding Lottery, till the commencement of the drawing of the First Class, after which they will cease to be received, and will consequently lose their value.—*One Blank only* will be received in part payment of one Ticket.

The Price of a Ticket in the First Class,	Pag. 6
The additional Price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class	Pag. 11
The Price of a Ticket in the Second Class,	Pags. [illegible]
The additional Price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the Second Class,	Pags. 15
The Price of a Ticket in the Third Class	Pags. 32

COMPUTATION.

8,000 Tickets at 6 Pagodas each, is	48,000
1,000 Deduct in the First Class	
7,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 11 Pagodas each, is	77,000
1,000 Deduct in the Second Class.	
6,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 15 Pagodas each, is	90,000
Star Pagodas	2,15,000

The Prizes which may fall to Tickets sold at Madras, will be paid at the Government Bank—an option will be given to holders of Prize Tickets sold by Collectors or Paymasters, to receive the Prizes either from the Collectors or Paymasters or from the Government Bank at Madras, after the usual deduction of 19 per cent.

The Prizes of the First and Second Classes will be paid 10 days after the Drawing of those Clases, and those of the Third Class in 10 days after the conclusion of the Drawing.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class and not renewed in the second previous to the commencement of the Drawing thereof, will not have right to any beneficial chance in the Second or Third Classes, and those Tickets left undrawn in the Second Class and not renewed in the Third Class before the Drawing, will lose all benefit of that Class.

Tickets to be had at the Government Lottery Office and at the Office of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out-Stations.

The Sale of the Tickets will commence on the 15th January, and the Drawing of the First Class on the 15th February.

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.
Fort St. George, *28th December* 1813.

TICKETS in the first Class of the above Lottery may be had on application at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co. at 25 Rupees each, till the 26th Instant.

Bombay, 2d February, 1814.

Advertisement.

I SOBARAM VIZLALL, late residing in Bhimjee Ramsett Street, within the Town Walls of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant Merchant, and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, & not being charged in custody the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1812, with any debt or debts, sum or sums of money exceeding in the whole the sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty and sixty five reas (21[illegible] 20 0 65) do. hereby give this my 3d public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an act passed in the fifty second year of his present Majesty's Reign intituled an act for the relief of certain insolvent Debtors in England I do hereby give notice that a true and perfect Schedule containing a discovery of all my real and personal estate hereafter to be sworn to [illegible] ready to be delivered to any [illegible] tors applying for the same to the Keeper or Goaler or his Deputy of the said Goal or Prison.

SOBARAM VIZLALL.

WITNESS,
M. MACKENZIE,
MARSHAL.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
FOUR
PERSIAN GREY HOUNDS,
OF GOOD CAST.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO,
Boyce, Kempt, & Co.
Bombay, 2d February 1814.

TO BE LET,

AND entered on immediately a large and commodious Bungalow, fit for the reception of a Family; situated upon the Esplanade, and late the property of THOMAS WHITE, Esq. particulars may be known by application to,

Baxter, Ferrar & CO.
Bombay, 2d February 1814.

Advertisement.

TO BE LET,

AND entered on immediately a very convenient Airy Upper roomed Large Family House, situated near the Portuguese Church in Bell's lane, and particularly well calculated for a Large Family. For further particulars enquire at the Premises.

Bombay, 2d February [illegible]

FOR FREIGHT.
TO CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,
THE SHIP
PERSEVERANCE,

WILL Sail on or about the 10th [illegible] the above ports, for particulars [illegible] ire at the Office of Messrs. [illegible] FAWCETT and Co.

N. B. has excellent accommodation for horses.

Bo[illegible]d February 1814.

BOMBAY GAZET[illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]

GENER[illegible]
Bomba[illegible]
By the Right [illegible] *Council,*
Bomba[illegible]

The Right Hon'ble [illegible] is pleased to make the follow[illegible] conse-quence of the death [illegible] Deputy Adjutant General to the [illegible]e.

Captain Hamilt[illegible] [illegible]nt Native Infantry, to [illegible] to the Poonah Subsidiar[illegible] ed.

Lieutenant D[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major [illegible] Brigade at Poonah, vice Tovey promoted.

Lieutenant R. M. Grindlay, to be A[illegible] Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor, vice Be[illegible]asis.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 18[illegible]

The following alterations are ordered [illegible]ke place in [illegible] nced in Genera[illegible] on the 2[illegible] appearing [illegible] official Re[illegible] vet Colonel and [illegible] Colonel Henry [illegible]dington, retired f[illegible] on the 23d May [illegible]

Infant[illegible]

[illegible]tenant Colonel Robert [illegible]nant Colonel, vice Woodington [illegible]ed, [illegible] 23d May 1811.

[illegible]*talion.*

Major H, [illegible] to be Major [illegible] Captain Peter Lodwick [illegible] Captain, and Lieutenant W. H. S. Wadin[illegible] Lieutenant, in succ[illegible] to Major Lew[illegible] do. do.

[illegible]VIL APPOINTME[illegible]S.
Dated 26th January 1814.

M[illegible] Ironside, Judge and Magistrate at Kai[illegible]

[illegible] Evan Hamilton Baillie, Register to the Court of [illegible]uit, and Appeal.

Mr. William Forbes, Assistant to the Register to the Zillah Court [illegible]at.

Mr. Gilbert M[illegible] be Second Assistant to the Commercial Res[illegible] Surat.

[illegible]y 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—26th His Majesty's Ship Owen Glendour, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain from a Cruize.

Ditto 28th Ditto His Majest'ys Ship Minden, Joseph Prior, Esq. Captain from Point de Galle.

Ditto 29th Ditto Ship Betsey, Captain William Howell, from Bussora.

Ditto 30th Ditto Honourable Company's Cruiser Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, from a Cruise.

SAILED.—Schooner Zephyr, Captain R. B. Pavin, to Malabar Coast and Ceylon.

Ditto Ship Raimshaw, Captain R. T. Best, to Bengal.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1814.

THE Betsey brought English Newspapers to the 16th of June and foreign Journals to the 4th of September, containing paragraphs from England to the 20th of August.

The news from England is, on the whole, possessed of little interest. It appears by a paragraph dated the 7th of August that the Court of Directors had made some observation against the appointment of Mr. Wallace, to the Government of Madras.

Lord Aberdeen was to be accompanied on his mission to Germany by Mr. Mornier, and Mr. Frederick Lamb. The one as private, the other as public secretary.

[illegible]ral Maitland and Mr. Miera his Secretary were about to depart for Sicily; from which Island the General would proceed to his Government at Malta.

Lord Walpole was to be Secretary of legation under Lord Cathcart.

It was supposed th[illegible] the Baltic would form the garrison of [illegible]alsund.

The greatest activity p[illegible] W[illegible] in [illegible]ch of the [illegible] The Acasta, b[illegible] had b[illegible] a new plan and w[illegible] 60 guns. Many other large frigates had already sailed from the River.

The 2d battalion of the [illegible], from Halifax, and the Regiment of W[illegible]lle, from Cadiz, arrived at Quebec in the [illegible]ing of June and had set out to join the [illegible] Sir George [illegible] the Regiment of Meu[illegible] [illegible]ere every day.

[illegible] subsequent part of our [illegible] operations of the Allies under [illegible] of Lord Wellington from the 25th [illegible] July to the 4th of August on which date His Lordship's Head Quarters were at Lezaca. We did not receive our letters from the Gulph until late on the evening of Saturday last when our Extra had been promulgated; or we should have given these details in it.

It appears that the Enemy having after the defeat at Vittoria been considerably reinforced, made [illegible]ous and persevering attempt to relieve the Blockade of Pampeluna; which has [illegible]nly entirely frustrated by a part only of our [illegible]y, but the enemy has been defeated and suffered a severe loss in officer's and men.

Lord Wellington bestows the most unqualified approbation on every individual engaged in these operations.

The 20th and 85th Regiments and the Portuguese Regiments of Pravia and El Principe are particularly mentioned for their gallantry as is the fourth Division under the command of Major General Ross who had two Horses shot under him. The conduct of Major General Barne's Brigade is spoken of with the highest admiration.

The attack of Saint Sebastian appears to have been conducted by Sir Thomas Grahams some of our troops had actually forced themselves into the Town, but the defence made by the enemy was so obstinate and active that we were compalled to retire, our loss was severe. Major Frazer was killed on the breach. The Forlorn Hope was led by Lieutenant Campbell of the 9th who was severely wounded. A detachment of seamen under the command of Lieutenant O. Reilly first Lieutenant of the Surveillante and Mr. Digby Marsh Master's Mate, and the cordial support derived from the ships composing the Squadron of Sir George Collier are acknowledged in terms of strong approbation.

* * *

We are induced, and we trust with reason to hope that the statements relative to General Graham's wound and death are utterly false. No mention is made of either in Lord Wellingtons dispatches. The first statement we have published at length; the other, which alarmed us most, is contained in a Francfort Journal of the 10th of August and is given by way of extract from the London papers of the 7th. Now it is hardly probable that the Editors in *London* should know on the 7th, what Lord Wellington was unacquainted with *in Spain*, on the 4th preceding.

Thro' hurry in setting the Press on Saturday a mistake occurred in placing the paragraphs of the head of intelligence from Constantinople we have, however, rectified the mistake and re[illegible] them to-day.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

OCTOBER 6TH 1813.

The plan of the Emperor Napoleon had be[en] to distinguish the commencement of Hostilit[ies] by brilliant exploits, and in particular by t[illegible] of Berlin. [illegible] of the projects has been a[illegible]; but they hav[e] been [illegible], instead of success, th[e] enemy [illegible] the greatest Disasters. [illegible] st the Prin[illegible] al o[illegible] fou[illegible] my near [illegible] and defeated [illegible] loss. On the [illegible] Blue her alm[illegible] annihi[illegible] arshal Macdonald, [illegible] uke [illegible] arentu[illegible] ne[illegible] Javer. On the 30th the combined a[illegible] destroyed in the defiles of Bo[illegible] ia the arm[illegible] Ge[illegible] Count Vandamme. The 6th Sept[illegible] was a disastrous day for the Enemy. [illegible] ive Victory was gained on th[illegible] day, at [illegible] over the army composed of the Corps of [illegible] Padua, and Gen[illegible] under the orders of Mar[illegible]. In this ever meme[illegible] Troops, un[illegible] com[illegible] yal of Sweden, fought [illegible] very, and the Prussi[illegible], in [illegible] themselves with glory. With 20000 men they sustained with heroic firmness, the repeated attacks of 70,000 and the fire of 200 pieces of Cannon.

The trophies of this brilliant and important victory, at the departure of the [illegible]rier were 75 pieces of Cannon, 4[illegible] Ammunition Waggons, and 12000 Prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, who have since solicited very urgently to fight for the liberty of Germany; their request was granted and a Saxon Legion has been formed. The field of Battle and the Roads by which the enemy fled were covered with the dead and wounded & strewed with [illegible] thrown away by the fugitives.

The enemy was pursued under the [illegible] of Torgau, and on the 9th September, [illegible] the Prince Royal of Sweden occupied [illegible] Senftenberg, and Elsterverda, and was on the point of forming a junction with that of General Blucher. On the lower Elbe the operations were also attended with success.

General Count Walmoden, on the 21st August, attacked by superior force under the command of Marshal Davoust, retired to Hagenow, and after concentrating his forces there, he resumed the offensive, forced Marshal Davoust to retire on Hamburgh and entered Boitzenburgh. Some thousand prisoners were made by him and in these operations a whole Battalion of Wurtemburghers passed over to the ranks of General Count Walmoden.

In all quarters desertion continues to a considerable extent. Thousands of soldiers daily abandon the Colours of the Enemy and join the Allies.

On the side of Bohemia the combined Army having sent Detachments into Saxony, obtained great success.

Every thing announces the intention of the enemy to evacuate Dresden.

On the 10th and 11th September he made some movements which indicated the design of a serious attack on the combined army, which was prepared to receive him in a position already memorable for the destraction of the army of General Vandamme, but he contented himself with a display of his force, his advanced post retired and those of the allies followed them closely,

The army of General Baron Hiller has also met with success. One of his Corps under the orders of General Folsies, posted between Laybach and Cilly, having been attacked by superior force compelled the Enemy to retreat, and made some hundred prisoners among whom was General Belloti.

Another attack made on a position of General Count Nugent at Lippa, near Trieste, had a a result equally unfortunate for the enemy, who was repulsed as far as Batzawitza, with a loss of about 800 Men, among whom 450 were made prisoners.

During the operations in Saxony and Lusatia, many Couriers have been intercepted. They contain numerous letters written by persons of distinction, and by military men of all Ranks.

They form a striking contrast with the lying Bulletins of the enemy, of the events which have occurred since the renewal of Hostilities.

A precis of these letters shall be given to the public.

The enemy by his accounts, endeavours to conceal his disasters and his situation, and to keep people in the dark; but truth will appear.

* * *

HEADS OF THE INDIA BILL WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT AND IS TO TAKE EFFECT ON THE 10TH OF APRIL NEXT.

Former territorial acquisitions in India, with late acquisitions on the continent of Asia or in any Island North of the Equator, to continue in the government of the East India Company for a further term.

Exclusive Trade with China and trade in Tea, and provisions of former acts not repealed by or repugnant to this act, continued during further term.

On the expiration of three years, notice by [illegible]ment any time after the 10th April 1831, [illegible]yment of what is due from the Public to [illegible] Company, the term and the exclusive Trade [illegible] cease and be determined.

Any of His Majesty's subjects after 10th [illegible]il 1814, may trade to and from the United [illegible]om from and to the Ports and places with[illegible] Company's present limits except China in ships navigated according to Law.

Navigation act not to prevent the importa[illegible]on of Goods, the produce of any places wi[illegible]n the Charter except Tea, from any other [illegible]ces within the Charter except China.

None but the Company or by the[illegible] license [illegible] trade in [illegible].

Nor export military stores [illegible] places.

Ships in private Trade [illegible] from some Port in the United Kingdom [illegible] Goods imported in private Trade to be brought to some of the Ports in the United Kingdom which shall have been [illegible] order in Council.

Ships in priva[illegible] not to go within certain limits without [illegible]ense from the Directors. [illegible] to any places ex[illegible]t principal Settlements [illegible] special licence [illegible] give lic[illegible] of course for princi[illegible] [illegible] special [illegible] ent of Asia between the [illegible] lands north of the Eq[illegible] at the discretion of th[illegible] Control of the Board of [illegible] record their reasons.

Lic[illegible] than 11 Degrees [illegible] 6, and 150 Degrees [illegible] granted by the Board of C[illegible]oul, [illegible] same, rules for the same a[illegible] cases not falling within the rules, the speci[illegible] [illegible]mstances to be recorded & communicated to the Directors.

No shi[illegible] under 350 Tons to clear out for or to be admit[illegible] entry at any places wi[illegible] the limits of [illegible]mpany's Ch[illegible].

No s[illegible] private [illegible]de to [illegible]er without [illegible]st.

[illegible] rade to clear [illegible] ter[illegible] attested list of pe[illegible] and a[illegible] for them.

Ar[illegible] ha[illegible] Cotton wool not to be ent[illegible] or taken ou[illegible] [illegible]ehouses, except for exportation unless [illegible] o the Port of London and secured in t[illegible] y's Warehouses, which articles shall [illegible] sold to ascertain the duties.

Provisions may hereafter be mad[illegible] authorizing private Trade directly or c[illegible] y as well between places withi[illegible] the Company [illegible] limits and places with[illegible] the same, as betwee[illegible] United Kingdom, and [illegible] Company's limits e[illegible]cept China.

Goods exported or impo[illegible] the Company to be subject to the same [illegible] those exported or imported in private Tra[illegible].

No duties imposed in In[illegible] re to be valid till sanctioned by the Directors [illegible]d approved by the Board of Controul.

Duty to Company on private Trade granted by the 53 Geo. 3 C. 52 repeated.

But not to extend to Goods imported into the Port of London and deposited in the company's Warehouses, nor to imports from China, and not to affect engagements of the company with their captains and officers.

Authority to the Company to use India built ships till 1st August 1814, unless provision be made in next Session,

His Majesty in Council may authorize private Traders to use India built ships for like term. Ships so authorized not liable to forfeiture.

When the Court of Directors refuse permission to any persons to proceed to the East Indies, applications to be transmitted to the Board, who may direct certificates to be granted by the Directors, authorizing such persons to proceed to any of the principal settlements. Directors may make representations thereon to the Board. All persons proceeding to the East Indies to be subject to the regulations of the local Governments.

Unlicensed persons trading to or going within the limits of the Company's Charter, otherwise than is allowed by this act, shall be deemed to have unlawfully traded and be subject to all the penalties imposed on illicit trade.

Directors to order distinct accounts to be kept of their territorial, political and commercial affairs and to submit a plan for such an arrangement of their accounts to the Board, for their approbation.

This principle to be attended to in accounts to be laid before Parliament.

Duties in India on Goods of the Company to be debited to commerce, and together with duties on private Trade Goods to be considered as territorial revenue and to be subject to the Controul of the Board. Board to have Controul over the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charges) or of Loans in India to commercial purposes.

Vacancies in India with exceptions not to be supplied by the directors, without the approbation of the Board.

Provisions of 83 Geo. 3 C 52 respecting the periods of service necessary for qualification of civil officers modified viz. places of more than £1500 per Annum may be given after four years service in India; places of more than £3,000 per Annum after seven years, and places of more than £4,000 per Annum (including the Council) after ten years.

Restoration of servants, Civil and Military, suspended or removed by the Government abroad not to be valid without consent of the Board.

Restored Civil Servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India. Servants of the company may wave their right to precedence, in order to be appointed to Boards, Courts or other official establishments.

The Governments in India enpowered to make laws, regulations and articles of war, for the native troops, and to hold Courts Martial.

Former laws, articles of war, and established usages, respecting native troops confirmed.

Governor General and Governors in Council at Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island may impose duties of Customs and other taxes, on places or persons within the jurisdiction of the Courts, established by the King's Charter at those places, in the same manner as in places, without such jurisdiction. No such duty or Tax in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Prince of Wales's Island to be valid till sanctioned by the Directors with the approbation of the Board.

Governor General and Governors in Council may make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes and impose fines and forfeitures for nonpayment thereof.

Forgery punishable with Transportation.

Counterfeiting current Coin punishable with Transportation, uttering counterfeit Coins punishable, first offence with 6 months imprisonment, second with 2 years, and 3d with Transportation for life.

Counterfeiting licenses or certificates or attested copies thereof punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Received per Betsey from Bussorah, 29th January, 1814.

Francfort Journals.

LONDON 8TH JULY, 1813.

We received this morning a copy of the message of the President of the United States, on the opening of congress, which took place on the 25th May last.

MESSAGE.

Citizens of the senate and of the House of Representatives! soon after the close of the last Session of congress, an offer was formally made by the Emperor of Russia, as a common friend of the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate through his mediation a peace between the two powers. This proposition was immediately accepted, and as a further proof of the disposition of the united states to concur with their enemy in the honourable enterprise of terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay arising from the distance of the parties by a definitive stipulation of the projected negociation. Three eminent Citizens were consequently commissioned and provided with the necessary [illegible]ers to conclude a treaty of peace with [illegible] invested with like powers on the part of [illegible]ritain. They were also authorised to enter upon a treaty of commerce between the two countries, equally advantageous to both. The Envoys who were in the United States at the time of their nomination, set out to join their colleague, who is at St. Petersburgh.

The Envoys received another commission, to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia, with the view of binding them by closer ties of friendship, and rendering the connection between the two countries still more advantageous.

Time only can decide on the issue of this amicable procedure of the Emperor of Russia, and this proof of a pacific disposition on the part of the United States. It is to be presumed that the sentiments which Great Britain professes towards this sovereign, will induce her to accept his offered mediation.

It is at least certain that there exist no just motives for preferring a continuation of the War with the united States to the terms on which they are ready to put an end to it.

The English Cabinet must be equally convinced, that with respect to the important question of the impressment of seamen, which is the essential foundation of the War, the searching for, or the seisure of English subjects or English property, on the open sea, is not a right of a belligerent, derived from the law of nations; and it is manifest that any visit, or search, or employment of force, under any pretence whatever on board a vessel of an independent power, in the open sea, cannot, either in War or [illegible] be sanctioned by the Laws or authority of another power

It is equally manifest that in order to preserve to each state it's own seamen, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode already proposed by the United States, & actually passed into a law by them, being an act of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared to that which is in usage by Great Britain, without a conviction of the preference which ought to be given to the former,, in as much as the latter method leaves the task of discriminating between the sailors of the two nations to the officers who must inevitably be deceived from deficiency of proofs, and thus an erroneous decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of individuals may ruin the plans and profits of entire voyages! whereas, while the mode adopted by the united states, presents a security against mistakes in such cases, provides against the effect of casual errors, and does not compromise the freedom of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

If the just hopes founded upon these considerations can guarantee their accomplishment, it is certain that an equitable peace cannot be far distant. But it is for the wisdom of the national legislature to consider the true policy to be adopted, or rather the indispensable obligation of adopting its measures to the supposition that the only means of arriving at this happy Issue, is by the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And however distressing the reflection is, this duty becomes the more imperious, in consequence of the spirit and manner, with which the War continues to be prosecuted by the Enemy, who without regard to the principles of Humanity, add to their savage fury on one frontier, a system of pillage and conflagration on the other, alike forbidden by the respect due to national character as by established rules among civilized Nations.

To encourage and continue the efforts which we make to bring the contest to a favorable conclusion, I have the satisfaction to notice here the happy success of our arms by Sea and Land.

Our rising navy continues to atchieve brilliant Exploits, a distinguished Victory has been gained by Captain Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet Sloop of War, which has destroyed an English Sloop of War, with a celerity without example, and with a loss on the part of the Enemy so disproportioned to that of the Hornet, that the Victors merit the highest eulogium, and the greatest recompence which congress has rewarded in preceding cases. Our Ships of War in general, and also the privateers continue to be active and successful against the commerce of the Enemy and by their vigilance and Skill, they have eluded the endeavours of the Enemy's squadron on our Coasts to intercept them, either in putting to Sea or returning from their croize.

The augmentation of our naval force as authorised by congress last session is progressive.

On the Lakes our superiority is on the point of being established, if it be not so already.

The events of the campaign, as far as they are known, are a subject of congratulation, and prove that under a judicious organization and an efficient direction, the army is destined to gather laurels not less brilliant than those which crown the navy. The attack and capture of York is a presage of farther and greater Victories; whilst on the western frontiers, the issue of the siege of the Fort of Meigs, leaves us nothing to regret, but an act of inconsiderate valour.

[illegible]th of the distinguished Citizen, who represented the united states in France, without any special provision for the case has left us without a reply to his last communication.

[illegible] has been appointed, and he is ready to proceed on his mission.

The course which he will pursue in it's execution is that which is prescribed by a constant solicitude for the interests of the united States according to which they will not relinquish their just demands, and take care not to confound their treaties with the system of other powers.

The message then proceeds to state the Expences of the War, and the resources to meet them which from the great diminution of the revenue, in consequence of the total loss of commerce, are to be principally drawn from Loans, for which the public Creditor is to be paid interest, at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum.

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"In conclusion Mr. Maddison says" the War in which the United States is involved, presents every possible motive to support it, such as should inspire a people pure and enlightened, with the love of their country—the pride of liberty, the glory of the Founder of their Independance; they ought to support it to obtain security against the most degrading outrages which are committed against a class of citizens who have proved themselves so worthy of the protection of their Country, by their heroic zeal to defend it; and finally there is imposed on them the sacred obligation of transmitting entire to future generations the precious patrimony of the rights and independence of the nation, with which the present generation is entrusted by the bounty of divine providence.

Feeling the inconvenience to which a prolonged session would subject you at this season, I confine the present communication to objects of ordinary importance.

I. MADDISON.

Washington, 25th May, 1813.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST 1813.

The Duke of Manchester Governor of Jamaica, arrived on the 4th June, at Kingston with General Fallen Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces on that island, Rear Admiral Brown, has relieved Vice Admiral Sterling on the Jamaica Station.

Advices were received on Saturday last at the Admiralty that the President, Com. Rodgers had taken the Cruizer Sloop of War which had mistaken her for an English Ship from Greenland. The Oberon which was in company with the Cruizer escaped.

It is feared that the President has done great injury to the Greenland Trade.

WARSAW 24TH JULY.

The English General Sir Robert Wilson has quitted this capital for the Head Quarters of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

PHILADELPHIA 8TH JULY.

Copy of a letter from General Dearborn to the Minister of War.

Head Quarters, Fort George 6th June.

SIR,

I have received an express from the mouth of the Lake, with intelligence that our troops under General Chandler were attacked this morning at 2 o'clock by all the English and Indian forces, and that by a strange fatality (although our loss was trifling not exceeding 30 men, and the enemy put completely to the rout.) The two Brigadier Generals Chandler and Windser were taken Prisoners. They had advanced to reconnoitre a Company of Artillery when the attack commenced. It is said that the English General Vincent is killed; Colonel Clark, mortally wounded, with 60 privates of the 42d Regt. have fallen into our hands. The total loss on [illegible] estimated [illegible] He has sent a flag of Truce to ask permission to [illegible] General Lewis with Brigadier General Boyd will take the Command of the advanced posts.

Other affairs of trifling importance have taken place betwen our troops and that of the Enemy. We are in hourly expectation of reinforcements.

PARIS 5TH AUGUST, 1813.

His Majesty has appointed the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, his Lieutenant General Commanding his armies in Spain. The Marshal took the command on the 12th July, and immediately made arrangements for attacking the English who were besieging Pampeluna and St. Sebastian.

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Dalmatia to the Minister of War.

Bivouacking on the height of Altabiscar,
11 P. M. 25th July, 1813.

MY LORD,

I this day attacked the enemy composed of two divisions of English and the Spanish division of Murillo. We have driven them from a very strong position in front of the defile of Altabisca; A very thick fog came on at half past three o'clock when we were in pursuit of the enemy and prevented our attacking the Platform which we shall do tomorrow at break of day. We have only taken 200 prisoners—but the English have suffered considerably.

General Reille was not able to arrive at Lindus, where he was to have taken position as he observed a movement of the enemy upon his right. I have not received any report from the Count de Enlow who was to have attacked the heights of Maya. Nor have I any from General Villatte.

The troops shew great ardour and the Generals much devotion. The 6th and 25th light infantry and above all the 50th of the line have particularly distinguished themselves.

I have the honour to be &c.

THE DUKE OF DALMATIA.

LINSCOIN, 26TH JULY, 1813.

At [illegible] P. M.

The enemy evacuated during the night, his position on the height of Roncevaux. He has also retired from that of Lindus, before which was Monsieur le Comte de Reille with the divisions of the right wing. At daybreak I ordered the troops under arms. The left, commanded by Lieutenant General Clausel marched on the road towards Pampeluna. Our advanced Posts came up with the enemy's, before Viscarate, and pushed them as far as the heights before Zubizy where they joined their line. The difficulties of the road, & a thick mist which continued all the morning have retarded our march and it was already late when the head of the column had reached the heights before Linscoin and Erro, where there was a partial skirmish, but I do not think it right to attack this evening the enemy's position where they shew near 15,000 men of which 9 to 10,000 are English and the rest Spaniards; they have some artillery.

Lieutenant General Count Reille was to have manœuvred with his right after having forced the position of Lindus, in guarding the Peak of the mountain, and to have possessed himself of the passes which lead to the Valley of Bastan, and to have forced the enemy to retire, which would have assisted M. de Compte d' Erlon in debouching. This morning at 10 o'clock the Guides refused to conduct them in that direction; the Fog would not permit them to distinguish objects at the distance of 10 paces; and fearing to lead the column into some precipice determined the Count de Reille to join that of the left at Espinol. I ordered him to establish himself in rear of Linzoin & tomorrow he will attack the left, if the enemy retains his position.

The Count d'Erlon informs me that he attacked with the center division and carried the strong position of Col-de-Maya in spite of the vigorous resistance of the Enemy. The 2d division under Gen. D'Armagnac shewed upon this occasion an extraordinary ardor; after this check the Enemy formed in two columns. One descended into the Valley of Bastan and the other took the road to Echassars. The Count D'Erlon ordered them to be followed—but he considered it prudent to countermand that order and reunite the divisions of the centre at Col-de-Maya. The Enemy still keeps his position on the mountain of Atchiola. I regret exceedingly the mishap which prevented the Count D' Erlon from manœuvering in approaching my column. I shall repeat that order to him.

The English have lost many men in this Battle. We have also taken from him 8 pieces of Cannon—and they also lost considerably in the attack from the Count de Reille. The 10th Regiment is almost destroyed. A Battalion of the 6th Light Infantry attacked that Regiment at the point of the Bayonet and overthrew it. And they lost a great many in the attack of the heights of Altabiscar by General Clausel amongst whom were several officers of Distinction. We have made many prisoners. I am ignorant of what took place yesterday at Basse Bidassa. I have received no inteligence as yet from General Villatte though he has my instructions, I have never seen troops better disposed nor which shewed more ardor. The national Guards of Landes and the Lower Pyrennees have rivalled each other in their enthusiasm. I shall give further particulars in my detailed report to your Excellency.

I have the honor &c.

DUKE OF DALMATIA.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor of St. Sebastion to the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia.

St. Sebastian 26th July 1813.

MY LORD,

An officer with a flag of truce arrived this afternoon to ask intelligence of several officers who are missing to the enemy. He appeared particularly to regret the loss of the Colonel of the 1st Royal Regiment who was killed on the breach. It is certain the English lost in the Assault a Colonel, 4 Lieut. Colonels or Majors and 42 Officers and that the number of killed and wounded and missing amounts to 1600 English and 300 Portuguese.—The English speak of their Allies with disdain.—This Officer confirmed what the Prisoners had before told us that eight of the finest Companies of Grenadiers had been totally destroyd on the day of the Assault.—In the morning the enemy embarked 36 sloops of wounded men. He has fired during the day a great number of hollow Shot.—He has only thrown some obits on the burnt houses, which induced me to think he had beg unto embark his equipment,—The Officers thanked me in the name of his General for the care taken of his wounded.

Half of the City is entirely destroyed by the fire, and the greater part of the remaining houses are much injured.—It was impossible to extinguish the flames, if the wind had been higher, the remainder of the City must have been consumed.

It is astonishing what a quantity of Ammunition the English have consumed with their Battery of 45 pieces of Cannon constantly in play.—The proximity to the Sea and the fleet may alone suffice to account for it.

I continue to barricade the Streets by traverses, which I will defend foot by foot if I am ever obliged to quit my lines.

Your Excellency may rely upon the Garrison of St. Sebastian that they will do their duty, and give proofs of their devotion to their August Emperor.

I have the honour to be &c.

Rey.

FRANCFORT 10th AUGUST 1814.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain give the following intelligence.

Lord Wellington has rejoined his army [illegible] Pampeluna and on the 28th an action the [illegible] bloody, commenced. The English [illegible] three entrenched mamelons. The Fre[illegible] three times repulsed, the 50th Regi[illegible] length quit their positions with that sa[illegible] froid and intrepidity which characterize them. The English lost 9000 men, the loss of the French is estimated at 2500.

After the 2d assault that the English had made on St. Sebastian, assaults which were constantly repulsed and in which they covered the Breach and Trenches with their dead they remained quiet during the 26th but on the 27th seeing the progress of the Duke of Dalmatia they prepared to raise the siege and transported their artillery to the Port du Passage to embark it in their fleet.

The brave troops of the Garrison who had just repulsed the Enemy sallied out before Day break under Lieutenant Collonel Lapé, and killed all who remained in the Trenches.

They counted 300 Bodies and 322 prisoners amongst whom were 20 officers. It was expected that the Duke of Dalmatia would enter Victoria on the 31st July and the 1st August.

Since the recommencement of offensive operations they may estimate the loss of the English Portuguese and Spaniards at 20,000 men amongst whom 8 or 9000 are English.

Another Letter from the same quarter states that the Duke of Albufera evacuated Valencia on the 5th July, leaving a Garrison in the Citadel and in the fort of Saguntum. He passed the Ebro at Tortosa and arrived at Tarragona where he had the good fortune to meet and put to rout an army composed, one quarter of English and the rest Spaniards. We took 1500 prisoners, and all their artillery and killed and wounded an immense number.

General Graham, the 2d in command of the English army, has died of his wounds.

In the affairs of the 24th, 25th and 26th, the English and spaniards had entrenched all the passes by which the French army were to march. These works were all taken at the charge. The english army is every where in flight. The head quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia were thought to be at Vittoria.

LONDON, 13th AUGUST.

Pampeluna continues to be blockaded by a Spanish force under General O'Donnell; but this place cannot be very hard pushed, as General Hill has left it to reinforce Lord Wellington who occupies a very strong position with Generals Packenham, Pringle and Clinton.

The ill success of the terrible assault on Sebastian on the 27th July was owing to the inundation of a trench which seperates the Isthmus on which it stands and the Continent—the carnage was terrible, all who occupied the Trenches were killed. The Portuguese especially, suffered immense loss; the English Bat[illegible] of the Royals of 420 men had 298 kille[illegible] wounded.

DRESDEN, 13TH AUGUST 1813.

From the events which have taken place sin[illegible] yesterday we are confirmed in our conjectu[illegible] that the pacific intentions of the Monarch [illegible] has remained within our walls for the la[illegible] months will not have the desired success and [illegible] the armistice will terminate on the 17th; every thing is in motion. Parks of artillery & ammunition [illegible] baggages are hastening towards the frontier. The Guard is ready to march. The Emperor himself prepares to move, and all the offices [illegible]

W[illegible] the attacks of the enemy or of fam[illegible] strong lines of defence established on [illegible] the Elbe from Gieshubel as far as Stolpen, and the numerous armies, which occupy upper and lower Lusatia secures us against any attempts of [illegible] The ninth corps D'armée under G[illegible] St. Cyr is assembled between [illegible] and Chemnitz into which there has [illegible] entered 10,000 men.

As to Famine, the [illegible] uncommonly abun[illegible] The weather durin[illegible] could not be [illegible] That of the Ha[illegible] every [illegible] magazines [illegible] The circle of [illegible] 10,000 Quintals of [illegible] It is natural that [illegible] the wants of the coun[illegible] of the finances will incr[illegible] but efficacious measures will soon put a stop to the unpardonable traffic in Government bills.

Recruiting is carried on with the greatest rigour. The Quarry men from Pirna, the Damask workers from Gross Schonau. The [illegible] of Suh[illegible] manufacturers [illegible] Meis[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] of the King [illegible] take place [illegible] has appointed the [illegible] owitz President of [illegible]

All strangers [illegible] have received [illegible] retire. [illegible] er is, particularly at [illegible] carried into execution most strictly.

At the [illegible] which the Emperor made on the 10th [illegible], thousands of Spectators of both sexes of every age & condition assembled [illegible]stra Wiese, which has been justly named the Champ de Mars. It was impossible [illegible] admire the men and horses. Besides the [illegible]eran Guards, which were immediately known [illegible] their Bear Sk[illegible] we beheld a line of immense extent [illegible] the younger guards. The Voltigeurs [illegible]men alone of that corps mounted to 12[illegible]n. Then came the Pioneers, Workers, [illegible] Marines, which all formed separate Corps. [illegible] Horse Guards, armed in every manner and composed of French, Italians, Dutch Poles and Mamalukes ammounted to 10,000 men. The Richness and Elegance of their uniform, the beauty of their Horses and the martial air of these Warriors, were the admiration of every one. The Guard collected here amounted to 30,000 men, and we learn from a well informed person, that this does not amount to half the number of the imperial guards.

The Emperor rode through all the ranks and then made them defile before him.

During the religious ceremony which followed the Review, a banquet was prepared for the Infantry in a street in the new Town. The same thing was also done in all the Bivouacking Posts and camps round the city. The Emperor had ordered that the Officers and Soldiers should be treated on that day in a distinguished manner. This entertainment alone cost a million of Francs. Tables were covered in the middle for the officers. The king of Saxony gave one hundred Ohmes of Wine for the occasion. The interest of the scene, had attracted an immense crowd to be spectators of the entertainment. Joy was painted on every countenance—but it was at its height when both shores of the Elbe resounded with health to the Emperor, accompanied by a salute of 101 Guns from the Ramparts.

The College of the Military Tribunal has cited to appear before them. Captain de Francois, and Lieutenant de Kutschenback, who have quitted the Saxon service and gone over to the enemy as also Major de Bock, and Sub-Lieutenant Count Schulenburg, who have not returned at the expiration of their leave of absence although they were summoned.

SPAIN.

It is already known to our readers that Marshal Soult has been nominated Lieutenant de L'Empereur and to the Chief Command of the French armies in Spain and the Southern Provinces of France. He joined on the 13th of July, the army having been previously reinforced by the Corps under the Command of General Clauzel. The army of Spain, that of Portugal having been annihilated by the immortal Wellington, was formed into nine divisions. The right centre and left under General Reille, Conte de Erlon and General Clauzel as Lieutenant Generals; the reserve under General Villatte; two divisions of Dragoons Commanded by Generals Treillard & Tilly, & one of light Cavalry under General Pierre Soult.

[illegible] Allied army occupied the passes of the [illegible]ns. Major General Byng's Brigade of [illegible] and General Morrillo's divisions of Spa[illegible] Infantry, were on the right in the pass of [illegible]ceavalles. Lieutenant General Sir S. Cole [illegible]s at Viscarret, and Lieutenant General Sir [illegible]omas Picton at Olaque in reserve. Sir Row[illegible]d Hill possessed the Valley of Bastan with the [illegible]mainder of the second, and the Portuguese di[illegible]ion, under the Conde de A[illegible] [illegible]shment of the Por[illegible] [illegible]ral Campbell was [illegible] [illegible]ithin the French territory [illegible] occupied the [illegible]eig[illegible] of Santa Barbara, [illegible] Puerto de [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] General [illegible] Long[illegible] [illegible]cation between [illegible] at Ve[illegible] and [illegible] under Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham and Mariscal del Campo [illegible]ron, on the great road; whilst the Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampeluna. Four breaches at St. Sebas[illegible] having been reported practicable on the [illegible] July it was attacked on the following m[illegible] the attempt failed.

On the 24th, Soult [illegible] collected a force at St. Jean de Pied de Por[illegible] on the 25th attacked General Byng's post. [illegible] Lieutenant General Sir Loury Cole moved [illegible] his support; they maintained their po[illegible] but were compel[illegible] the neighbour[illegible] our Portuguese g[illegible] probably was the attack mentioned [illegible] Frankfort Journal of the [illegible]th of August received about two mo[illegible] ago, the truth of which we doubted. The Journal mentioned our loss [illegible]oners at 5,000 men, which is false.

On the same day another force attacked Sir Rowland Hill's position our troops gave way but having been suppo[illegible] by Major General Baines's brigade of the 7th division, they regained and could have maintained their post; but Sir Rowland Hill having been apprised that Sir Loury Cole had retired, withdrew his troops likewise to Irurita; the enemy did not advance on the [illegible]g day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Lord [illegible]ington was not apprized of these [illegible]te in the night of the 25th and 26th [illegible] concentrated the army to the right, [illegible]ing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pampeluna. This measure was however retarded from Generals Cole, and Picton, not thinking their post at Zubiri tenable. They therefore retired early on the 27th and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Hurate, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major General Byng's, and Brigadier General Campbell's Portuguese Brigade on the heights in front of Villaba, having their left at a Chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pampeluna, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Conde del Abisbal's Corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Pravia, and that of El. Prince, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the fourth division by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British Cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which is was possible to use the Cavalry.

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The river Lanzruns in the Valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which place it became necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

Lord Wellington joined the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th and shortly afterwards the enemy formed on a mountain, the front of which extended from the high road to Ostiz to the high road Zubiri, and placed one division on the left of that road on a height, and in some Villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of Cavalry.

The Enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese Regiment, and by the Spanish Regiment of Pravia. These Troops defended their ground, and drove the Enemy with the bayonet and being reinforced by the 40th Regiment held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it. Combined with this attack was the occupation by the Enemy of the Village of Sorausen on the road to [illegible].

On the morning of the 28th the sixth division of infantry joined and Lord Wellington directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the Valley of the Lanz; and that the sixth division should form across the Valley in rear of the left of the fourth division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights abovementioned. This movement had scarcely been effected when they were attacked by a very large force of the Enemy, which had been assembled in the Village of Sorausen; they were however repulsed with great loss. The Enemy next attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked again by the seventh Caçadores, supported by Major General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and driven down with great loss.

The Battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the [illegible] division, and in every part in our favour, except [illegible] where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese Regiment of Major General Campbell's brigade was posted. This Battalion having been [illegible] and obliged to give way immediately [illegible] General Ross's brigade, [illegible] themselves on our line and [illegible] Ross withdrew from his post. [illegible] 27th [illegible] Regiments were however [illegible] that body of the enemy [illegible] [illegible] the heights [illegible] succeed[illegible] with [illegible]

Lieutenant General [illegible] Bell [illegible] orders to march by Lanz upon Lizasso as soon as Lieutenant Ge[illegible], and [illegible], had moved from Zubiri, [illegible] Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie, from [illegible] Estivan, to the same place, where both [illegible] the 28th and the [illegible] division [illegible] alarm.

The Enemy [illegible] which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill followed his march [illegible] arrived at Ostiz [illegible] the 29th. The Enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a very strong position in the mountains, finding that they could make [illegible] our front, determined to en[illegible] our [illegible] an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps. [illegible] lington however formed the resolution to attack their position, and ordered Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the Enemy's right would be turned, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton to [illegible] the heights on which the Enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncevalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the Enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear; Major General Pakenham commanding the sixth division, (Major General Pack having been wounded,) turned the Village of Sorasen, as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the Enemy from the mountain by which that flank was defended: and the [illegible] and Major General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz instantly attacked and carried that Village.

Lieutenant General Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the Enemy's main position with the 7th Caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53d Regiment. All these operations obliged the Enemy to abandon a position which is represented as one of the strongest and most difficult of access ever occupied by Troops. In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion to their success troops were detached to the support of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill.

The Enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, of the 30th July and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself; Lord Wellington continued the pursuit of the Enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olaque, where he arrived at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, they withdrew from his front in the night, and on the 31st took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria, Lieutenant General Hill, and the Earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, in spite of the vigorous resistance of the Enemy and the strength of their position.

In the mean time Lord Wellington moved with Major General Byng's Brigade and the 4th division under Lieutenant General Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Irurita, in order to turn the Enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major General Byng took, in Elizondo, a large Convoy and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit of the Enemy on the 1st of August in the Valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much Baggage were taken. Major General Byng possessed himself of the Valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army re-occupied on the night of the 1st of August nearly the same positions which they possessed on the 25th July.

On the morning of the 2d, the Enemy was posted with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th 7th and light division advanced by the Valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier. Lord Wellington had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions, [illegible]

The seventh division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and preceded the arrival of the fourth, Major General Barnes' Brigade was formed for the attack and advanced, before the fourth and light division could co-operate, actually drove the two divisions of the Enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights.

Major General Kempt's Brigade of the light [illegible]ion, likewise drove a very considerable force [illegible] the rock which forms the left of the [illegible]uerto.

* * *

[illegible]XTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET EN[illegible]LED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR [illegible]."

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA, AND THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

In that utterly disorganized and turbulent [illegible], into which political society has been thrown [illegible] out Europe, no circumstance, perhaps, strikes deeper at the well-being of private life, th[illegible] principles [illegible] the subject of political [illegible] aspect [illegible] is the more afflic[illegible] to [illegible] and philanthropic observer, from hav[illegible] succ[illegible] to another, which opened the fairest prospects. Under the ancient prevalence of the m[illegible]ntile system, France and England were engaged [illegible] constant anti-commercial warfare. Every bran[illegible] of industry, and every improvement which was i[illegible]duced into one country, was considered [illegible] withdrawn from the prosperity of the others. [illegible] prohib[illegible] was multiplied upon prohibition and the littl[illegible] intercourse which took place between the two nati[illegible] was almost entirely of a [illegible] nature. [illegible]wards the close of the last [illegible] arose in both countries a class [illegible] most comprehensive views and [illegible] applied their faculties to the inv[illegible] subject. These great men [illegible] futility of those efforts by whi[illegible] to found their own prosper[illegible] [illegible] resources. They proved, [illegible] an opulent commun[illegible] carry on an unfettered [illegible] means of becoming them[illegible] fortunately happened [illegible] were then under the d[illegible] enlightened [illegible] appreciated. Under [illegible] commercial treaty of [illegible] which the [illegible] of these two great empires was almost completely [illegible] to each other's productions. Scarcely, however, had Europe begun to reap the benefits of this enlightened system; when it was succeeded by a fatal reverse. The catastrophe of the French revolution broke up almost all the ties by which civilized nations had been mutually united. A long a[illegible] war ensued carrie[illegible] animosity [illegible] in any [illegible]ory. All [illegible] commerc[illegible] up-ted [illegible] of the re[illegible]gdoms [illegible] by circuitous [illegible] France, [illegible] anarchy, and con[illegible] [illegible] the ocean, saw [illegible] commerce almost anni[illegible], [illegible] that of her riv[illegible]se to a pitch of prosperity, un[illegible]pled in any [illegible] country. The French rul[illegible] struck with [illegible] eagerly sought the me[illegible] aiming a blo[illegible] enemy in this vital part. The desire was [illegible] when the absolute dominion of one man secur[illegible] quiet, and turned all the views of the adm[illegible] towards foreign conquest. It was then conce[illegible] excluding all British productions, and pro[illegible] their use throughout France and her dependen[illegible] might be given to this envied commerce. The present ruler, wh[illegible] to be by [illegible] [illegible]ened upon these s[illegible], either entertained, or thought to inculcate the ab[illegible] belief, that such m[illegible] would have a tend[illegible] to cherish the indu[illegible] France itself. The [illegible] therefore carri[illegible] once to an extremity, [illegible] never before witnessed in Europe. [illegible]ablished too du[illegible] a short interval of appar[illegible]. And here we m[illegible] observe, that though indic[illegible] certainly a very h[illegible] disposition, this prohibito[illegible]tem cannot be co[illegible]dered as a violation of the [illegible] of nations. Every [illegible]tion has a right to prohibit [illegible] commodities of another [illegible] any extent which it may judge expedient; this righ[illegible] each, to a certain extent, has alwas exercised. So violent a use of it cannot indeed be observed without jealousy, but it is not in itself a ground for any hostile measure. It was not accordingly made one of the motives of the war, which so quickly succeeded. But when hostilities were once commenced, Britain, exasperated at the commercial enmity exerted against her, was naturally disposed to employ, as far as she lawfully might, her great naval superiority in retaliation. She blockaded the enemy's ports, and the mouths of her rivers, for the mere purpose of preventing all entrance of merchant vessels. This had not been customary in modern warfare. Here there was a certain stretch of the law of nations, though not perhaps great, considering the provocation received. To see himself, however, thus braved and confined, roused the fierce and irritable pride of the French ruler. Intoxicated then by that splendid victory, which laid the Prussian monarchy at his feet, he issued, on his arrival at Berlin, the famous decree which bears the name of that city. It renewed and extended all the prohibitory regulations; but its grand feature consisted in the blockade which it proclaimed of the British islands. All vessels bound to a British port, or returning thence, were by this decree, made liable to capture. In retaliation of this measure the British government, four months after, issued an order, prohibiting all intercourse between one French port and another, and subjecting to capture neutral as well as French vessels which engaged in that trade. No farther proceedings took place for some time, the attention of the French emperor being entirely occupied by other objects. Returning victorious, however, from his campaign in the north, he immediately resumed his commercial hostilities. From Milan he issued a new decree, re-enacting, with augmented rigour, all the provisions of that of Berlin. The prohibitory system was at the same time carried to an unheard of extreme. Not only was every article produced in Britain or her colonies excluded; not only was its use proscribed; but every thing of this description, suspected to exist within the French territory, was searched for, seized, and committed to the flames. These violent proceedings were met by the British government with a very prompt retaliation. In a few weeks appeared the Orders in Council, by which a system similar to that announced in the French decrees, was proclaimed in still broader and bolder language. All trade was prohibited to every country, in alliance with France or any of her dependencies: every vessel so employed, was made liable to seizure. A single exception was made in favour of vessels which had previously touched at an English port. This was intended to meet a clause in the decrees, by which all ships in that predicament were made liable to confiscation.

These orders of the British government were, we believe, issued in the first instance, less from the spontaneous disposition of either ministry, than with a view to gratify the mercantile interest, who called loudly for some such measure. They were not only indignant against France, but affected by a very idle jealousy of the wealth which the shipping interest of America were gaining by neutral navigation. To meet this disposition, the last ministry issued the order of January, 1807. The present ministry, who wished to attain the praise of superior activity, afterwards issued the other, which went greatly beyond it. It thenceforth became *their* measure, to which they adhered after it had lost all its popularity. Their opponents now sought to distinguish themselves by recommending freedom of trade, and full toleration to neutrals. They were in our opinion in the right. Yet, on comparing the whole of their own language and conduct, we entertain some doubt whether this arose from any profound insight into political economy; whether they did not act merely from the usual principle of contradiction; and were not right, because their adversaries happened to be in the wrong?

It is by both parties admitted, that these measures were contrary to the law of nations. Both defend them solely on the ground of retaliation. Here Britain has undoubtedly the advantage. The Berlin Decree was the first of the series: for the violations previously alleged by France, were slight, doubtful, and after great provocation given. The question then is, whether Britain had a right to retaliate? Without entering into a long discussion on the law of nations, we shall merely state the opinion in which most perhaps will concur, that, provided neutrals after fair and full time given, took no measures to vindicate their right of trading with this country, we were then at liberty to retaliate. Neutrals having recognized by acquiescence, the validity of such proceedings, had no title to complain. But the misfortune is, that the only great neutral against whom all these decrees and orders were aimed, had not sufficient time allowed her to shew the course which she intended to pursue. The first order was issued four months after the Berlin Decree, a sufficient time for a vessel to go and return, but not for ascertaining the measures which the American government might take, or the result of these measures. As for the orders consequent on the Milan Decree, they were issued before it was possible for the decree to have been heard of in America, far less any accounts to be transmitted of its reception. There was therefore a deficiency on this [illegible] the right of Britain to pursue such measu[illegible] supposing, however, this right perfectly clear, she lay under no necessity to exercise it. Her forbearance would have met the applause and admiration of the world. The question is then what interest she had, or if she had any, in enforcing a right, to which much odium was certainly attached?

It may be laid down as a fixed principle, that every restraint laid on the commercial intercourse between two nations, falls equally upon both. Whatever therefore France was made to suffer by the Orders in Council, Britain must have suffered along with her. Now commerce is to the latter power an object of much greater importance than to the former. Her resources arise much more from that source; hence the loss will by her be more sensibly felt. Buonaparté it appears, in the hope and chance of annihilating British commerce, had determined, for the present, entirely to sacrifice his own. He had adopted to its utmost extent, that fierce and desperate policy. To take measures then against commerce in general, was to second his views. We are far from thinking indeed, that the injury caused by these orders was of th[illegible] great magnitude, which faction represented. Doubtless from that era must be dated a commercial depression, hitherto unexampled. The grand cause of this, however, appears to us to have rested, neither in the French decrees, nor in the British orders. The truth is, that Buonaparté was now enabled to carry his system of exclusion to a much greater extent than heretofore. He was entirely master of the coasts of Germany, Prussia, and Italy, as well as of France. The army returned from the Russian campaign were drawn up in an unbroken line along these coasts, where they acted the part of *Douaniers*. Russia, seduced or intimidated, had fully adopted this system; so that the whole continent was now shut against the introduction of British merchandize. The orders in council rendered this exclusion still more complete, but they did [illegible] it. The great injury done by them consist[illegible], we apprehend, in the total alienation of America. The government of that country was, doubtless, [illegible] basely partial, to France; but, subjected to the popular will, they could never have carried their criminal designs into execution had not provocation been given. It was by the orders in council chiefly, that they were enabled to carry the people along with them in that series of hostile measures, which terminated at last in open war.

This view of the subject naturally leads us from considering the conduct of Britain, to that of the other power whom these regulations chiefly affected. The administration of America, since it was no longer directed by the superior wisdom of Washington, had greatly changed its aspect. That great statesman and founder of American liberty, had been uniformly attached to the federal system, which tempered by an aristocratical mixture the violence of popular government. It sought also to cherish the trade and growing industry of the states, by an amicable connexion with Great Britain. The popular party, however, derived from the practice of universal suffrage a strength, of which they soon became conscious. They then rose to an ascendancy, which they are not likely soon to lose. Jefferson, whom the preponderance of this party raised to the presidency, introduced maxims and principles entirely new. Instead of the former desire to cultivate friendly sentiments towards the government of Britain, that of France was idolized with almost fanatical zeal. The despotism of its present ruler, his iniquitous usurpations over every neighbour, that universal dominion at which he so openly aimed, were all passed over in silence. Even the injuries committed against America herself, which were frequent and multiplied, though not borne quite [illegible] mely, were received with every possible exc[illegible] and indulgence. This course of proceeding was suited to the inclination of the lower classes, who had now taken the lead. All these were attached to France. The first and most respectable source of this partiality arose from the aid rendered by that country, in the war which terminated by the assertion of their independence, the memory of which they might be excused for cherishing. Afterwards, the adoption of a form of government congenial to their own, produced a species of fraternity, which not all the excesses with which the stained it, nor they quite opposite result to which it led, were able to dissolve.—Besides, though their great and real interests lay in an alliance with Britain, yet from the ascendancy of that power on the ocean, they were more exposed to present vexations from her than from her rival. The multitude feel only what is present, and hence a democratic administration is seldom characterized by any extensive views. There was, unfortunately, one point in which it was scarcely possible to avoid a collision. Similarity of language and manners facilitated the escape into American vessels, of seamen employed in the British naval service. They were allured, not only by the prospect of liberty, but by a higher rate of wages, which they there received. The right of searching the merchant vessels of neutrals for deserters, was one which had been uniformly recognized and acted upon. It was one which Britain could not surrender without the danger of reducing her navy to a state of total inefficiency. But unfortunately, the same circumstance which tempted the escape of the seamen, was apt also to lead to the mistake of considering Americans as British, and impressing them accordingly.—Our naval commanders, who are accustomed to prompt and decisive action, often, perhaps, exercised this harsh right not in the gentlest manner. Thus a habit of irritation was generated. The British government always professed its readiness to accede to any arrangement by which American vessels might be exempted from search, without the British navy being deprived of its seamen. None hitherto proposed, however, has appeared to them satisfactory. We are not prepared to give an opinion, whether some method might not be found. But so far as we can observe, the general disposition of ministers upon this point, has been exceedingly moderate, prudent, and conciliatory. This particularly appeared, when a naval commander of some eminence endeavoured to extend the right of search to the armed ships of America. The conduct of administration on this occasion was the more meritorious, as they were urged by their own too zealous adherents to a course quite opposite. They [illegible] the proceeding, however, recalled their commander, and offered every possible reparation for the injury done. The Americans, therefore, could not make this a ground of war; yet the tragical catastrophe with which this affair was attended, left a root of bitterness, which was never wholly extirpated.

The first step taken by the Americans for the vindication of their neutral rights, was of a very extraordinary nature. We allude, of course, to the embargo. It cannot surely be considered in any other light, than as an act of commercial suicide. Because they were excluded from one branch of trade, they voluntarily interdicted themselves from that every other. Doubtless, an extravagant vanity led them to hope, that the privation of their commerce, even for a short interval, would reduce the other powers to grant all their demands. They were completely deceived; the embargo lasted for a year; their own sufferings were immense; yet Britain did not make a single concession. Tired of vain sacrifices, they voluntarily withdrew the measure.

In 1809, a gleam of reconciliation presented itself. The last ministry had sent out as ambassador Mr. Erskine, son of the then Lord Chancellor. Their successors, somewhat too ambitious to prove their moderation, continued him in this important situation, for which his age had scarcely prepared him. Mr. Erskine, however, seems still to have been imbued with the principles of his former employers. From motives exceedingly meritorious, but without any sufficient authority, he concluded a treaty, by which the orders in council were to be recalled, and every thing arranged to the satisfaction of the American government. There is no doubt, we think that the British ambassador went here beyond his instructions; yet ministers might have considered, whether it would not be wise to ratify a treaty thus signed by their accredited minister. They would by so doing have raised high the national character for public faith; and, without the shame of retracting, they would have disposed of the orders in council, of which, by this time, they might well have been tired. Such were not their views. The treaty was disavowed; its ratification refused; Mr. Erskine was recalled; and Mr Jackson sent out as ambassador in his stead.

This change was far from auspicious. The first step taken by the new minister, was not only to assert that Mr. Erskine had exceeded his instructions, but to endeavour to shew, that the American government must have known him to have done so. The Americans positively denied this last allegation; the British minister reasserted, and again endeavoured to prove it. It appears to us clear, that this conduct was completely irregular and outrageous. It matters very little, whether or not the allegation were true, though we scarcely think it probable. But Mr. Jackson's purpose, and the justification of the British government, were completely answered by the simple statement that Mr. Erskine had actually exceeded his instructions. To prove that the Americans knew him to have done so, and that they were liars in denying it, was completely a work of supererogation. It could serve no possible purpose, except to irritate and inflame those whom it was his business to conciliate. We cannot, therefore, at all wonder, that the American government should have taken the strong step of immediately suspending all diplomatic intercourse with this negociator.

(To be continued in our next.)

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